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# THE USE OF INFORMATION TOOLS, AND FACILITIES BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: IN NORTHERN NIGERIA, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) A STUDY.

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THE USE OF INFORMATION TOOLS, AND FACILITIES BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: IN NORTHERN NIGERIA, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) A STUDY.

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***Abstract***

*The study determines the use of information tools, and facilities by undergraduate students in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) undergraduate students from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Federal University of Technology, Minna, are the respondents. The main objective of the study is to assess the use of information tools, and facilities by undergraduate students in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) in order to analyze the types of available information resources and facilities, the level of usage, by library users of information resources and facilities. Questionnaires were provided to the respondents. The researcher took 450(0.53) of the entire respondent population= 84278= 450 so four hundred and fifty (450) copies of the questionnaires were given to the respondents. Four hundred and one (401) copies were retrieved and analyzed, representing 89.11%. Key findings show that in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries in Northern Nigeria, the use of information tools, and facilities by undergraduate students in the faculty of agriculture university libraries are not significant. The facilities exits include internets but were not well established. There was no access to adequate information resources for users because of the insufficient number of library employees. The study recommended the enhancement of existing information tools, services and user information needs facilities, offline database subscriptions such as AGORA, HINARI, AJOL, and JSTORE*

## Introduction

The rationale behind this study, therefore, is to determine on the use of information tools, and facilities by undergraduate students in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) see the extent or level of performance of the utilization of information resources and facilities that are now operating, and how these information resources and facilities are effective to the users, to measure the cost effectiveness of the information resources and facilities to identify the existing information resources and facilities in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) which they are providing to their users effectively, so that the lacunae can be found out in the existing information resources and facilities and how can be improved in a better way to identify possible sources of failure or inefficiency in the provision of information resources and facilities with a view to improve the performance of their service delivery in future.

## Literature Review

### **Types of Information Resources Available and Accessible in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria**

The study carried out by Vijayakumar (2017) opined that majority of the respondents said that newspapers, project reports, subject books, CD-ROM database and reference books are available and thesis, general books and web resources are less available. His views were corroborated by Kwaghgba and et-al (2015), Onye (2016), Yaseen and et-al (2016), Ajiji (2017), Aladeniyi and Temitope (2018) and Das Parnab (2015), while Abubakar (2017). It stressed the e-databases subscribed to research by agricultural scientists in federal University libraries in Nigeria such as AGORA and African Journals, others include CD-ROM, MEDLINE, PubMed, Biomed Central, Online and HINARI, CAB Abstracts, BEAST CD, VET CD, and TEEAL. This finding is agreed upon by Bello and Chioma (2020) an evaluation of the extent of ICT deployment in academic libraries in Oyo State, Nigeria, on the globalization of library and information services, where they confirmed the availability of E-Granary, EBSCOHOST, JSTOR, Jaypee Digital, HINARI, AGORA and OARE with the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and partial Institutional Repository (IR). These views were agreed upon by Rukwaro (2015) Ekene and et-al (2016) They claimed that libraries receive information materials such as books, theses, papers,

magazines, encyclopedias, dictionaries, e-journals e-books, etc. But Akpe and et-al (2018) has a different opinion where he stated that information resources are not sufficient. This indicates that the views of respondents on their responses to the types of information requirements in the Library are not too different from each other. The study conducted by Afianmagbon and et-al (2020) Availability of information resources as factors that influence research productivity of academic staff at Lead City University, Nigeria, on information literacy skills, indicates high level information resources availability to lecturers and other academic staff in Lead City University who are utilizing them in conducting researches. However, Abubakar (2020) a case study of pharmaceutical science students from the University of Jos investigated the availability and accessibility of information resources in university libraries for academic use by students and revealed that books are some of the library's information resources. Journal, web libraries and internet, e-books, computers, e-journals, encyclopedia index, handbooks, newspaper and magazines are other information resources that were strongly suggested by respondents, some of the data resources were shown poor, as revealed by respondents, while more than half of the respondents recognized them. They are: audio-visual conference proceedings and abstracts and indexes for monographs and regular CD-ROM databases. However, Kutu and Olabode (2020) has a different view in his study on the availability of information resources in libraries, as he stated that the most available print information resources were newspapers, textbooks and journal collections while the least available included indexes, technical reports and manuscripts. This view was corroborated by Ilogho and et-al (2020), Swaminathan and et-al (2020) and Babarinde and Festus (2020). Interms of accessibility, scholars have divergent views on accessing information resources. However, according to Jabbar et-al (2020), Study Accessibility and Use of Research Scholars' Institutional Repository: A Case of the COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, they stated that users accessed Information Resources out of campus while other respondents accessed Information Resources within campus and some did so through IP and very few used other mode of access. This study is similar to that of Jan and Reman (2020) the University Students of Pakistan: A Quantitative Study of Khushal Khan Khattak University of Karak-Pakistan on Internet Usability and Accessibility, they found out that majority of the students of the Khushal Khan Khattak University Karakwas accessing the Internet at their homes, hostels and the University Library. Interestingly, others were accessing the Internet at classrooms and Computers. However, Olubiyo and Yemi (2020) have different

view on their study On Knowledge, Accessibility and Use of Serial Publications among Adeyemi College of Education Undergraduate Students, Ondo Library, they stated that students access serial materials by asking staff, following directional signs, browsing racks and shelves and searching periodical catalogue in that order.

### **Types of Infrastructural Facilities Available in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria**

Gwang (2016) in the study the Influence of Planning on Infrastructural Resources Provision in Nigerian University Libraries investigated infrastructural resource provision in university libraries in Nigeria's North Central Zone and found that infrastructural resources were provided to a large extent and planning was found to have a significant influence on the provision of infrastructural resources in the university libraries. This study is relatively similar to Renge and S (2016) conducted among Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra on library services, facilities and information technology. Ifijehet- and et-al (2016) on the Digital Inclusion and Sustainable Development in Nigeria respectively where they agree upon the facilities available in their respective libraries; while Kalbande and Chavan (2017) report on the ICT infrastructure facilities at the Agriculture College Libraries of Maharashtra. The study revealed that all computer libraries have internet connectivity facilities for accessing e-resources. Similarly Choudhary and Mukut (2017) An ICT Infrastructure and Application Evaluation was conducted in the Cachar District Selected College Libraries, Assam., The researcher said that in today's fast growing digital environment, it has become imperative for the library and information centers to implement ICT for effective management of library operations and providing user centric library services to meet the expectations of the new generation of tech-savvy library users. While Omeluzor and et-al (2017) stressed the infrastructure of libraries as an indicator of the turnover intentions of university librarians in Nigeria the outcome reported that some of the library services in university libraries in the two zones were severely dilapidated some were in a state of dilapidation, while others were nearly dilapidated; the air conditioner, the desks, the seats, the Internet and the power supply were severely dilapidated and almost dilapidated. Olasupo (2017) stressed that in library services, infrastructural facilities are necessary in order to allow librarians to provide customers with quality services. It can also increase the career and efficiency of librarians. However, most of the Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria have inefficient

infrastructural facilities for effective services based on the literature reviewed. The findings were corroborated that of Babatunde and et-al (2020), Mahanta (2020) and Abbas (2020)

These studies are very insightful to the current study because they examined the situation of Nigerian University Libraries with regard to the provision of information, services and adequate infrastructural facilities. For digital inclusion and sustainable development in the country, effective planning should be implemented. To promote learning, librarians should be empowered with modern technical resources. Workers at the library must have access to training in ICT. Local and national programs and debates on internet policy, digital inclusion, connectivity and open data should include libraries. Agriculture University Libraries in the country should download free journals and e-databases and provide current information resources to users in their area of specialization as well as reduce the cost of access to the libraries. The study concludes that all the libraries sampled from the Agricultural University should have the requisite ICT infrastructure to access e-resources for the benefit of their users. The researcher emphasized that in today's fast-growing digital world, providing ICT facilities for the effective management of library operations and providing user library services to meet the needs of the new generation of tech-savvy library users has become imperative for the Agriculture University Library. The researcher emphasized the infrastructure of the Library as an indicator of the Librarians in Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria's turnover intentions. In library services, infrastructural facilities are critical in enabling librarians to provide quality services to their clientele. It can also improve the career and productivity of librarians

### **The Use of Information Resources in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria**

In the same vein Oyewumi and et-al (2015) A research on Information Communication Technology (ICT) and its effect on the use of newspapers in University Libraries in Nigeria was conducted. The outcome clearly shows that most respondents used scholarly journals twice a month and on a monthly basis and used them deliberately for self-examination, learning more about a subject, assignment and coursework. The research also indicates that the participants can readily access academic journals. Most of them suggested that academic journals helped educate and guide them on how to conduct research and perform quality research. The finding was agreed upon by Aba and et-al (2015) Oriogu and et-al (2015). A comparable view was that of the study carried out by students of the Federal University of Technology, Owerri, on the

availability, accessibility and usage of library information services (FUTO). The study reveals that World Wide Web (WWW), e-mail services, e-journal, e-books, e-database and DVD/CD ROMS, textbooks and internet are the resources that students mainly utilize. They often use tools for electronic content, such as databases, electronic journals, and electronic books. cybercafés, reports, handbooks seminar/conference maps/atlas, frequently, while CeRA Journals Indiastat, CABI abstract horticulture online database, Agricultural Economics database EBSCO resource J-Gate Plus Fortnightly, FAO and Agricola Agricat were utilized moderately to prepare for examination, browsing the web, up-dating knowledge, in-depth research work, up-dating and correspondence lecture notes. The majority of respondents decided to use the information tools to acquire general information and for analysis, assignment and study purposes. The discoveries were supported by Owolabi and et-al (2016), Kumar (2017), Akpe and et-al (2018), Aladeniyi and Temitope (2018) and also Salubi and et-al (2018); while Madondo and et-al (2017) and Madu and et-al (2018) In their research on the use of electronic information services by undergraduate students at the Faculty of Management and Administration at the University of Africa, Mutare, Zimbabwe and on the availability and use of ICT for information retrieval by undergraduate students at the Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri, respectively, they have contrary views. They asserted that undergraduate students at Africa University typically use electronic information services inadequately the results revealed the low level of computer usage in the library for the retrieval of information. CD ROM use was very poor and there was a low degree of internet use. Most respondents also did not use e-mail in the Library for information retrieval.

In addition, the above studies show beyond reasonable doubt that the respondents used knowledge services with serious disagreement that there is a low level of resource utilization in some African countries including Nigeria. But the degree of consumption is very high in developing countries like India. However, it is of great concern to access and use agricultural information, tools, services and facilities in the Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria. But since then, what has happened? Any of the barriers may be discovered through current research.

### **Utilization of Facilities in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria**

Lodha and et-al (2013) opined that Library infrastructure is all the kinds of materials for discovery, searching, selection, ordering and receiving books, journals, films, newspapers,

pamphlets or microforms designed for the preservation of resources in the library. The infrastructure includes required hardware, software, communication networks and other physical facilities, which helps to provide the system with good security and reliability in the long run and thus increases the overall performance of library services. This view was agreed upon by Renge and S (2016) In the study of Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra, Library Services, Facilities and Information Technology. Similarly, Kalbande Chavan (2017) the ICT Infrastructure Facility analysis was conducted at the Agricultural College Libraries in Maharashtra. The research revealed that all libraries having computer facilities possess internet connection facilities for accessing e-resources. This finding is similar to that of Babatunde and et-al (2020) Infrastructure of Information and Communication Technology and personnel skill as correlates of successful resource sharing in North Central University Libraries, Nigeria. These views were concurred by Ogbuagu and et-al (2014), Egoeze and et-al (2014), Ezeala and Hindu (2016), Omeluzora and et-al (2017), Oriogu and et-al (2018) and Izevbekhai and Efosa (2020). A lack of adequate infrastructure facilities however is a major factor or aspect that affects the research performance of academic staff in libraries of agricultural universities around the world, especially in developing countries such as Nigeria. It is inferred from the analysis that all the sampled agricultural libraries have the requisite infrastructure to access e-services for the benefit of their users depending on the libraries' information resources.

### **Statement of the Problem**

One of the cardinal objectives of libraries today are to meet the information needs of users by making information resources and facilities available and accessible; organizing and disseminating of information resources to users for optimum utilization. However in spite of the above based on the pilot study it was assumed by the researcher that information resources available and accessible and facilities that are provided in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) are not sufficient enough to meet the user's needs for optimum utilization may be due to decay of infrastructural facilities, lack of guiding principle in acquiring the materials, in fact to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there has not been any study carried out on the use of information tools, and facilities by undergraduate students in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM). Therefore, the main purpose the study on the use of information



tools, and facilities by undergraduate students in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM) to take into consideration the benefits of the users and to raise the standards of existing resources, services and facilities; based on Librarians' Registration Council of Nigeria (LRCN) Minimum Standards and Guidelines for Academic Libraries in Nigeria 2014

### 1.3. Hypotheses:

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.5 level of significant

1. Agriculture University libraries in Nigeria do not provide adequate agricultural information resources and facilities

### Research Objectives

1. To find out the various types of information resources and infrastructural facilities that are available in the faculty of agriculture university libraries in Northern Nigeria
2. To determine the extent is library resources and facilities are utilized in libraries under study

**Table 1. Population of the study**

	Population of the study				
University	faculty members	Sample	No. of quest adm	No. of ques retrieved	%
FUAM	21324	130(0.61%)	130	127	97.69%
FUM	13000	120 (0.92%)	120	118	98.33%
ABU	49954	200(2.7%)	200	156	78%
Total	84278	450(0.53)	450	401	89.11%

Since the study is a mini project to a study on the use of information tools, and facilities by undergraduate students in the faculty of agriculture university libraries: in northern Nigeria, (ABU, FUTM AND FUAM), the sample of 450 means around 0.53% is justifiable. However, at last only 401 (89.11%questionnaires were returned with complete response.

### Data analysis

Table 2. Information resources utilized in the faculty of agriculture university libraries

ABU	Undergraduates									
Library resources and services	Very high		High		Medium		Low		Very low	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Journals	10	40.00	3	12.00	4	16.00	2	8.00	4	16.00
Text books & Ref books	14	56.00	2	8.00	2	8.00	3	12.00	2	8.00
Conf proceedings & Technical reports	3	12.00	4	16.00	10	40.00	6	24.00	2	8.00
Government publications	6	24.00	7	28.00	8	32.00	4	16.00	0	0.00
Thesis /Dissertations/ projects	6	24.00	4	16.00	8	32.00	4	16.00	3	12.00
Magazines	6	24.00	9	36.00	5	20.00	5	20.00	0	0.00
News papers	11	44.00	5	20.00	3	12.00	4	16.00	2	8.00
Atlas, Maps&Posters	3	12.00	7	28.00	7	28.00	6	24.00	2	8.00
Manuscripts	2	8.00	5	20.00	15	60.00	3	12.00	0	0.00
E-databases	3	12.00	7	28.00	12	48.00	1	4.00	2	8.00
E-Books	4	16.00	4	16.00	8	32.00	7	28.00	2	8.00
E-Journals	3	12.00	4	16.00	8	32.00	8	32.00	2	8.00
E-thesis/projects	4	16.00	6	24.00	8	32.00	6	24.00	1	4.00
E-Newspapers-Zines	1	4.00	12	48.00	4	16.00	6	24.00	2	8.00
CDROM	4	16.00	9	36.00	5	20.00	6	24.00	1	4.00
Microfilms Microfiche	2	8.00	9	36.00	6	24.00	4	16.00	4	16.00
Radio	9	36.00	6	24.00	4	16.00	4	16.00	2	8.00
Television	13	52.00	2	8.00	3	12.00	3	12.00	3	12.00
FUTM	Undergraduates									
Library resources and services	Very high		High		Medium		Low		Very low	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Journals	8	38.10	3	14.29	2	9.52	0	0.00	3	14.29
Text books & Ref books	4	19.05	3	14.29	3	14.29	7	33.33	4	19.05
Conf proceedings & Technical reports	2	9.52	4	19.05	3	14.29	7	33.33	5	23.81
Government publications	4	19.05	4	19.05	5	23.81	7	33.33	0	0.00
Thesis /Dissertations/ projects	3	14.29	4	19.05	4	19.05	5	23.81	5	23.81
Magazines	8	38.10	1	4.76	9	42.86	3	14.29	0	0.00
News papers	11	52.38	3	14.29	1	4.76	3	14.29	3	14.29
Atlas, Maps Posters	3	14.29	4	19.05	4	19.05	7	33.33	3	14.29
Manuscripts	3	14.29	3	14.29	7	33.33	7	33.33	1	4.76
E-databases	5	23.81	2	9.52	8	38.10	1	4.76	5	23.81
E-Books	3	14.29	2	9.52	3	14.29	6	28.57	6	28.57
E-Journals	4	19.05	5	23.81	6	28.57	3	14.29	3	14.29
E-thesis/projects	5	23.81	7	33.33	3	14.29	3	14.29	2	9.52
E-Newspapers-Zines	6	28.57	7	33.33	2	9.52	3	14.29	3	14.29
CDROM	8	38.10	7	33.33	2	9.52	3	14.29	0	0.00
Microfilms Microfiche	7	33.33	10	47.62	1	4.76	3	14.29	0	0.00

Radio	8	38.10	6	28.57	3	14.29	1	4.76	2	9.52
Television	9	42.86	8	38.10	1	4.76	0	0.00	3	14.29
FUAM	Undergraduates									
Library resources and services	Very high		High		Medium		Low		Very low	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Journals	14	70.00	5	25.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Text books & Ref books	16	80.00	1	5.00	3	15.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Conf proceedings & Technical reports	13	65.00	4	20.00	2	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government publications	8	40.00	4	20.00	2	10.00	3	15.00	3	15.00
Thesis /Dissertations/ projects	8	40.00	5	25.00	0	0.00	4	20.00	2	10.00
Magazines	10	50.00	4	20.00	2	10.00	1	5.00	3	15.00
News papers	1	5.00	1	5.00	4	20.00	6	30.00	8	40.00
Atlas, Maps Posters	0	0.00	1	5.00	3	15.00	7	35.00	9	45.00
Manuscripts	0	0.00	1	5.00	6	30.00	5	25.00	8	40.00
E-databases	3	15.00	8	40.00	1	5.00	7	35.00	1	5.00
E-Books	3	15.00	3	15.00	4	20.00	2	10.00	8	40.00
E-Journals	2	10.00	0	0.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	10	50.00
E-thesis/projects	7	35.00	2	10.00	3	15.00	5	25.00	3	15.00
E-Newspapers-Zines	5	25.00	2	10.00	3	15.00	7	35.00	3	15.00
CDROM	0	0.00	1	5.00	3	15.00	7	35.00	8	40.00
Microfilms Microfiche	4	20.00	5	25.00	1	5.00	3	15.00	7	35.00
Radio	2	10.00	3	15.00	2	10.00	6	30.00	7	35.00
Television	1	5.00	2	10.00	6	30.00	9	45.00	2	10.00

In order to determine the extent of the use of the information sources studied in the Faculty of Agriculture University Libraries, a list of information sources was provided to the respondents to rank according to priority status. Table 2 above shows the information Sources rank as per priority in the Agriculture University Libraries studied. Majority ranked books, journals, e-books and e-journals much higher with % scores of 96%, 80%, 80.95%, 82.61%, 76%, 72% and 66.67%, respectively. Government publications, atlases, maps and posters, for instance, are the type of library information resources ranked very lower with %ages scores (4.0%).

The responses show that radio and television rank lower (8.0%) and (8.33%) respectively and CDROM (47.37%) was found to be often ranked medium in the libraries studied. However,

microfilms/microfiche were ranked very lower (5.26%). This is because there were none of those facilities available. Users may have noticed that they could conveniently photocopy and print the data with the availability of textbooks, electronic information services and other related papers. Another explanation is that the investigator noticed that some of the devices for decoding/accessing information services, such as radio and television, were not operational in FUAM and ABU. It made the data hard to access and use in that format. Libraries should also ensure that these devices function to allow users of libraries to access services, so that knowledge can be digitalized or stored in the online archive of the library.

It was disappointingly noted that most of the Agriculture University Libraries studied do not use computerized exit doors and the Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) security surveillance system to secure their information resources despite the increasing security constraints in libraries and users were caught withdrawing information resources from the library.

**Table 3. Frequency by stratum of visiting the Library**

University	Status of respondents	students						Total
		Every single day	Once or twice in a week or so	Once or twice in a period of two weeks	Once or twice in a month or so	From time	Never paid a visit	
	N	3	5	2	4	6	0	20
UAM	Within same university (%)	15.0	25.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
	Within overall frequency (%)	0.39	0.65	0.26	0.52	0.78	0.00	2.60
	N	3	9	0	0	9	0	21
FUTM	Within same university (%)	14.3	42.9	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	100.0
	Within overall frequency (%)	0.39	1.17	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	2.73
	N	2	9	6	0	8	0	25
ABU	Within same university (%)	8.0	36.0	24.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	100.0
	Within overall frequency (%)	0.26	1.17	0.78	0.00	1.04	0.00	3.25

From Table 3 above, it is clear that 44.0% of student respondents visit the library every day and 54.2 % patronize it once or twice in a week. 39.1% visit the library once or twice in two weeks.20.0 % visit the library once or twice in a month. 92.0 % visit it occasionally and the

remainder 4.0% never visits the library at all. In short, in comparison to the university, students , ABU&FUM respondents visit the library more frequently than the respondents of FUAM Agriculture University library

**Table 4. Average time spent in the Library by stratum**

Name of the University	Status of respondents	students					Total
		Less than an hour	1 to 2 hours	2 to 3 hours	3 to 4 hours	More than 4 hours	
	N	0	3	7	6	4	20
UAM	Within same university (%)	0.0	15.0	35.0	30.0	20.0	100.0
	Within overall Average (%)	0.00	0.39	0.91	0.78	0.52	2.60
	N	0	8	7	6	0	21
FUTM	Within same university (%)	0.0	38.1	33.3	28.6	0.0	100.0
	Within overall Average (%)	0.00	1.04	0.91	0.78	0.00	2.73
	N	0	5	8	5	7	25
ABU	Within same university (%)	0.0	20.0	32.0	20.0	28.0	100.0
	Within overall Average (%)	0.00	0.65	1.04	0.65	0.91	3.25
	N	0	8	12	0	3	23

It is absolutely clear from Table 4 below where it reveals the average time spent in the library that 28.0% of the undergraduate students spent less than an hour,38.1%, 1-2 hours, 52 2%, 2-3 hours, 33.3%, 3-4 hours and the remainder 36.0% more than 4 hours. However, ABU&FUM respondents spent more time in the library than the respondents of the Agriculture University library FUAM.

### **Hypotheses tested**

**Ho1: Agriculture University libraries in Nigeria do not provide adequate agricultural information resources and facilities.**

Spearman's Rank Order Correlation statistic was used to test this hypothesis. The data was analyzed using SPSS and the outcome is shown in the following table:

**Table 5 Relationship between the availability of information resources, services and facilities and utilisation in research productivity of students and academic staff in the Agriculture University Libraries under study**

		Availability of IRS&F	Utilisation of IRS&F in Research Productivity
<b>Availability of IRS&amp;F</b>	Pearson Correlation	1	.807**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	769	769
<b>Utilisation of IRS&amp;F in Research Productivity</b>	Pearson Correlation	.807**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	769	769

Correlation is significant at the level of 0.01 (2-tailed).

The relationship between the availability of information tools, and facilities and the usage of research efficiency for students in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries under review is  $r = .807$ ,  $N = 769$  and  $P = .000$ , according to Table 37 above. Therefore, the null hypothesis was dismissed and the alternative hypothesis accepted in the study, because the p-value (.000) is less than the alpha value (.05). The researcher concluded that there was a connection between the availability of information tools and facilities and the usage of the student of the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries studied for research productivity. It is therefore concluded that there is a major gap between the kinds of information services and facilities accessible and used. There is also a need for faculty of Agriculture University Libraries to provide more tools for knowledge and consortium enhancement.

## **Conclusion**

The library's success depends on its growth, its facilities and its ability to reduce the gap between supply and demand for information resources, the libraries attached to universities must be satisfied with this knowledge. The faculties of Agriculture University Libraries are therefore required to provide tools and facilities for information. Any academic library's primary purpose is to bridge the connectivity gap between the population of the user and the vast universe of information and serve as an interface between them to ensure that whatever information they need is made accessible as and when necessary.

The study observed that the respondent University Libraries have both print and electronic resources and revealed that the available information resources there are inadequate, as they do not match their research requirements. Consequently, adequate budget should be provided to the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries so as to cope with the modern-day challenges in providing information resources, particularly digital information. At present, the modes of communication in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries are library bulletins, library newsletters, handbook, brochures, pamphlets and circulars, orientation programmes and notices on notice boards. It is absolutely clear that not much communication is communicated through the internet via e-mail and social networks, etc. These needed and available in the library vary from one University to another. The frequency, purpose of visit and the average time spent in the Library vary among the respondents and their respective faculty libraries. The study suggests that the requisite basic print and electronic resources should be preserved by the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries. It is important to hire well trained and sufficient personnel.

## **Recommendations**

1. Information resources should be accessible in a structured way and customized to meet user requirements by daily shelving and shelf reading at least every two hours, better cataloguing, classification and stacking of information resources so that it is easy to find information resources through well-designed user education/orientation programs to educate their users about the information resources These programs help users of libraries explore the information tools, services and facilities available to the fullest degree.

2. In order to illuminate the resources available in the digital library, the library should establish an institutional archive and also view new arrival editions in the library.
3. Formulate a sound 'collection growth strategy" for online knowledge services in particular. It is important to periodically update the preferred knowledge services, such as subject papers, reference books, and back volumes of journals, thesis/dissertation and research reports, bibliographies and reviews. It is important to upgrade electronic tools, such as CD-ROMs, online journals/e-journals, online full-text databases and e-books, and to regularly review their collection to assess the quality of information resources and infrastructure facilities.
4. Although online journals and databases are on the verge of becoming a reality, the study recommends that document delivery and inter-library loan services be expanded internationally, so that academic and non-academic services are maintained.
5. It is proposed that the library develop the collection by allocating more budgets for infrastructure services, e-journals and e-databases e-granaries, and also by offering unique IDs and passwords to all users of the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries to create a favorable atmosphere for library users, so that they can access the library's e-resources from anywhere. Moreover, annual statistics should be carried out to find out the degree to which information services are not used.



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